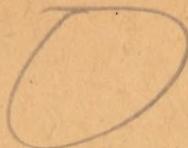


no 16

R E S T R I C T E D



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
3 March to 9 March
1946

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R E S T R I C T E D

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

This Headquarters issued a Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46)PH, (SCAPIN-651-A), subject: "Control of population Movements". In effect the directive authorized the Japanese Government to implement its plan for controlling population movements into cities of 100,000 or more population. The plan will prevent the movement of people into specified urban areas until 31 May 1946. During that time those persons whose services are required to reestablish the minimum economy of Japan, such as government officials, students and teachers, and repatriates, will be allowed to move back to urban centers. Permits will be issued those who are authorized to change residence only after an investigation has been made of the circumstances involved. Primary reasons for placing such restrictions on population movements is to prevent serious breakdowns in the food distribution, housing, welfare, employment, sanitation, and public utility services in urban centers.

A series of joint conferences was held by this Division, the United States Labor Mission, and Health and Welfare Ministry officials, to discuss in detail a proposed vocational guidance program. Basic policies to be incorporated in the Japanese plan include: 1) a single governmental agency to be responsible for vocational training; 2) local operational responsibility to be assumed by prefectural officials; 3) no preference or discrimination to be shown any individual or group in the training program with the exception that employable indigents will be given priority for training; and 4)

sufficient funds to be allotted to carry out an adequate program. The formal Japanese proposal will be submitted this Headquarters by 20 March 1946.

Private Relief Agencies

An agreement was reached during the week by Welfare Ministry and Finance Ministry officials on a suggestion by the former to permit private relief agencies to make larger withdrawals from banks to meet their operating expenses.

As a result of recent Japanese governmental orders limiting bank deposit withdrawals, private agency activities have been seriously curtailed. However, the agreement mentioned above will permit continued operation.

It was announced that distribution of food and clothing would be made to needy foreign nationals throughout Japan. The International Relief Committee, representing all but enemy foreign nationals, is commencing the operations in Yokohama, Kobe, Hakodate, Sendai, Fukuoka and Karunizawa. These are localities where most of the foreign nationals reside.

An attempt during the week by the Japanese Finance Ministry to advance ¥900,000 to a group of Nazi-Germans, to be used for welfare purposes, was prohibited. This Headquarters had directed the Japanese government to provide for needy enemy foreign nationals. In implementing the directive, the Japanese organized a committee of Nazi-Germans to distribute the sum of ¥150 per month to each of an estimated 2,000 Germans. A conference has been arranged with the Japanese officials to organize a committee of non-Nazi Germans to distribute relief made available to the Japanese.

Repatriation

A meeting was held with representatives of interested SCAP staff sections, Koreans and Japanese officials in attendance to discuss the repatriation program. Finance limitations on yen which may be taken out of the country by

repatriates was explained. Another topic discussed was the necessity for compliance with the registration procedure to be undertaken on 18 March 1946.

It was pointed out by SCAP representatives that all Koreans, Chinese, Formosans and Ryukyuans must indicate whether or not they desire repatriation in order that this Headquarters may properly schedule shipping. Those who do not desire repatriation will forfeit the privilege and will remain in Japan in the same status as any neutral foreign national. Since Koreans are treated as liberated people, and not as United Nations nationals, they are subject to Japanese law. However, they may appeal for review of their sentences to this Headquarters after exhausting all remedies available to them under Japanese law. The meeting closed with a request for the cooperation of the Korean leaders and their constituents in implementing the repatriation program.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

In view of the increasing incidence of typhus fever in the Kobe area, it was recommended, in conference with the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, that Lt. Gephardt of the Commission be dispatched to that area to give technical advice and assistance relative to control of the outbreak.

A conference was held with the medical and sanitary officers, 32nd Military Government Company, welfare and liaison officers of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, officials of the Metropolitan Health Bureau (Infectious Disease Section), and members of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission. Detailed plans were outlined for the control of typhus fever in Tokyo-To and the responsibilities of the several participating Japanese agencies thoroughly clarified.

A conference on preventive medicine was held at the office of the Chief

Surgeon, AFPAC, at which the Surgeons of AFMIDPAC, AFWESPACE, Eighth Army and XXIV Corps reported on preventive medicine activities in their respective commands and on anticipated problems.

A discussion was held with Lt. Col. Coulson, SMGO, 75th Military Government Company, Aomori. The Aomori typhus outbreak and other public health problems of a general nature were discussed.

Sanitary Engineering

The Sanitary Engineer remained in the field at Aomori during the entire week in connection with typhus control activities.

Laboratory Service

Standardization of Biologics. A program has been initiated for important biologics, and ordinances are being drafted by the Ministry of Health, for assaying and standardizing such biologics. The draft of the proposed ordinance dealing with diphtheria toxoid was submitted and discussed in conference and will be made effective shortly.

Reform of Medical Education. The second meeting of the Council of Medical Education was noteworthy for its serious consideration of the desirability of withholding further licensure of physicians until 1947, when all present matriculants will have complied with the requirement of a 4-year medical course followed by a 1-year internship in an approved hospital. Final decision will be made next week, at which time the approximate date will be set for the first nationwide qualifying examination to be held under the new program.

Medical Examiner System. Conferences were held with officials of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and Japanese Ministry of Health to determine the

revised plan for a nationwide medical examiner system. The desirability was stressed of obtaining the services of highly trained pathologists in order that the cause of death in all cases where uncertainty existed should be established as accurately as possible. The system will cover the needs, not only of so-called "road deaths" among vagrants in the streets, and in emergency shelters, but deaths also in private dwellings, in hospitals, and elsewhere. As a corollary to this program, advice was given on a possible civil service procedure for procuring such trained personnel and for establishing their civil service tenure and other rights, with especial emphasis on the importance of a competitive examination held in strict fairness. Provisionally it was decided to employ the staff of the professor of forensic medicine and pathology in the Imperial universities of Tokyo and other large cities pending the establishment of a satisfactory civil service system.

Nutrition Service

Tentative data have been obtained on weight of animal, vegetable and total protein and caloric intake, as well as the extent to which these nutrients were obtained from the ration, free market, home production, or gifts for rural areas of the following prefectures: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gumma, Shizuoka and Shiga. In general, the quantities of nutrients consumed have been reasonably adequate. Information on nutritional status are not yet available.

Plans have been discussed with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for changes in the details of assembling data obtained in nutrition surveys to provide information on weight of individual food consumed and of deviations in body weight. It is necessary to re-examine the tabulations of the present surveys for such information.

Venereal Disease Control

A memorandum, supported by appropriate inclosures, was prepared for the Chief of Staff, summarizing venereal disease control activities of the Section since the beginning of the occupation of Japan.

Port Quarantine Service

Repatriation figures for the week showed the following:

Outgoing - 21,291. Increase over previous week - 7,024.

Incoming - 87,307. Increase over previous week - 27,391.

Quarantine inspection disclosed cases of smallpox aboard two incoming ships, one from Shanghai and one from Fusang. These were handled routinely by isolating the passengers ashore, re-vaccinating the crew, cleaning the ship and then allowing it to proceed.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

During this period 90,272 hospital beds, of the 201,625 available, were occupied. This is the fourth consecutive week in which a continued rise in the percentage of bed occupancy was noted.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. A list of seven nutrition schools in Japan (six of which are located in Tokyo) was received stating the following information: Name, Address, Director, Duration of Training, and Qualifications for Admission.

2. Corrections on Standard Curriculum for Public Health Nurses' Training School was requested and received. Corrected curriculum now reads as follows:

STANDARD CURRICULUM FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL

	<u>A-I</u>	<u>A-II</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u> For	<u>Remarks</u>
(Brief Biology (explanation) 20 10 10 10 Midwives					
Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology 60 50 20 30 Pathology includes causes of illness, inflammation and tumor.					
Bacteriology 30 30 - 30 Laboratory work 10 hours.					
Materia Medica, Drugs 20 20 - 10					
Sanitary Statistics 40 30 30 30					
Nutrition, Dietetics 100 100 70 80 Includes diet therapy, cookery A-I 50, A-II 50, B and C 40.					
X-ray Therapy 20 10 10 10					
Health Statistics for Nation 30 20 20 20					
Mental Hygiene 20 10 10 10					
Nursing: Principle and Practice 200 120 - 80 Demonstration and practice, A-I 100, A-II 50, C 30.					
Chief Diseases 40 30 10 20					
Obstetrics 50 50 30 -					
Environmental Hygiene 20 20 20 20					
Preventive Medicine 30 20 20 20					
Prevention of Acute Communicable diseases 20 20 10 20					
Anti-tuberculosis Work 30 30 20 30					
Health Supervision for Nation 30 30 20 20 Includes body mechanics.					
Prevention of Chronic Communicable diseases 20 20 10 20					
Maternal Hygiene 30 30 30 30					
Infant & Child Hygiene 80 70 40 40 Includes formulas and nutrition and parent education.					
School Hygiene 30 20 20 20					
Personal Hygiene 30 30 20 20					
Industrial Hygiene 30 30 20 20					
Social Work & Politics 50 30 30 30					
Social Insurance 20 20 20 20					
Laws and Regulations of Sanitation 20 20 20 20					
Public Health Nursing: Principles-Practice 150 100 50 80 Includes case work.					
Physics and Chemistry 20 - - -					
Sociology 30) - -					
Economics 30) 40 40 40					
Pedagogy 40 30 30 30 Includes teaching procedures.					
Psychology 30 30 30 30					
Ethics 120 30 30 30					
Physical Training 120 50 30 40					
Music 100 50 30 40					
Special Lectures 100 50 50 50 According to the situation.					
Japanese 70 - - -					

RESTRICTED

	A-I	A-II	B	C For <u>Midwives</u>	Remarks
English	70	-	-	-	
Etiquette	50	-	-	-	
Total Class Work	2,000 16 mo	1,250 10 mo	800 6 mo	1,000 8 mo	
<u>Practical Work</u>					
Clinical Nursing in the Hospital	1,600 8 mo	1,200 6 mo	200 1 mo	800 4 mo	Hospital training should be done as bedside nursing in general and includes isolation beds.
Practical training in the Maternity Hospital	400 2 mo	200 1 mo	200 1 mo	200 1 mo	
Field Practice for Public Health Nurses	600 3 mo	600 3 mo	600 3 mo	600 3 mo	Includes practical work in the Health Centers at least one month and rural work.
Excursions	200 1 mo	- -	- -	- -	Field trips.
Total Practice Work	2,800 14 mo	2,000 10 mo	1,000 5 mo	1,600 8 mo	
TOTAL WORK		3,250 20 mo	1,800 11 mo	2,600 16 mo	
			2 yrs	1 yr	1½ yr

A-I, A-II: Students must be graduates of High School.

B: Nurses must have clinical nurses license.

C: Students must have midwife's license.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division surveyed Japanese veterinary conditions in Chiba Prefecture on 5 and 6 March. Dr. T. Ikeda, Chief of Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare, made a simultaneous inspection. A conference was held at Prefecture Headquarters and the various phases of animal disease control, meat and dairy inspection, and SCAP directives were discussed and clarified. A force of 52 veterinarians is maintained

by the local government. The Imperial Japanese Government Zootechnical Experiment Station, located in Chiba City, was found to be rendering valuable service to the livestock industry of Japan. Noteworthy experiments in progress are: artificial insemination of cattle, sex determination of newly hatched chicks, the nutritional value of various animal feeds and the preservation of meat and dairy products.

With the exception of dairy inspection it was found that the Chiba Prefecture organization is functioning in a satisfactory manner.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed for a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, and Oita Prefectures by a representative of this Division during the next two weeks.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has reported an outbreak of blackleg in Shimanè Prefecture. Only one case has occurred to date. Control measures are, immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production

A copy of the plan for production of biologicals for a period of one year was furnished by representatives of the Welfare Ministry. A plan is being studied to determine if quantities specified are adequate. A meeting with Health Ministry officials revealed that they have been able to obtain approximately a 15 percent increase in allocation of coal for medicine manufacturing for the

months of April, May and June. This increase is not considered adequate and arrangements have been made for a conference to be held on 13 March 1946, with representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section and the Coal Control Association, to emphasize the importance of accelerating production of essential medicines.

A Japanese manufacturing company, selected by the Manufacturing Branch, Industrial Division, ESS, has completed a sample DDT hand duster which is considered satisfactory by the U.S.A. Typhus Commission and ESS. At a recent conference on this matter, called by the Manufacturing Branch of the Industrial Division of ESS, with representatives of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, the Welfare Ministry, Japanese manufacturer and this office present, it was decided that 5,000 should be manufactured as soon as possible. The Welfare Ministry was instructed to prepare an estimate of requirements for the next six months and to submit this estimate to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It was suggested that 12,000 should be the production goal for a six-month period.

Distribution

Arrangements were largely completed the past week for furnishing supplies to be used in medical processing of repatriates from China. Japanese sources of supply were utilized to the fullest possible extent as was Japanese labor and transportation facilities. Certain items, such as DDT and typhus vaccine, were not available from local supplies and had to be supplied from U. S. Military Government stocks.

This Division coordinated the movement of the Japanese and Army stocks to Uruga Reception Center which was selected to sort and pack the supplies for trans-shipment to the Chinese ports. Arrangements were made with the responsible Japanese officials to obtain necessary rail and water transportation to

Pages 11-12 missing

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SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

Directives issued during the week to the Imperial Japanese Government, which originated in this Section, were as follows:

1. Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program - AG 443 (7 Mar 46)PH
(SCAPIN 803).
2. Quarantine and Screening of Formosan Repatriates -- AG 720.4 (9 Mar 46)PH (SCAPIN 866).

* * * * *

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

5 Incl.

Incl 1 - SCAPIN 803.

- 2 - SCAPIN 806 with Information of General Application.
- 3 - Information of General Application for SCAPIN 755 subject "Public Assistance" dated 27 Feb.
- 4 - Communicable Disease - Japan, Week Ending 23 Feb 46.
- 5 - VD Report Week Ending 16 Feb 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 443 (7 March 46)PH
(SCAPIN 803)

APO 500
7 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program.

1. Reference is made to AG 443 (3 March 46)PH (SCAPIN 791) 3 March 1946 on the above subject.

2. As soon as the supplies referred to have been sorted and packed in accordance with paragraph 4, a, of above mentioned directive the Japanese Government will:

a. Immediately ship each lot of supplies by rail to the Japanese ports where direct sailings are scheduled to:

Takao, Formosa
Haiphong, French Indo-China
Kiirun, Formosa
Tangku, China
Tsingtao, China
Lao Yao, China
Shanghai, China
Sanya, Hainan Island
Haikow, Hainan Island
Canton, China

b. Make necessary arrangements for expeditious shipment by first available water transportation assigned to repatriation activities.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 720.4 (♦ Mar 46)PH
(SCAPIN-866)

9 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Quarantine and Screening of Formosan Repatriates.

1. Reference is made to the following memorandums from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. File AG 720 (20 Oct 45)PH, (SCAPIN 167), dated 20 October 1945, subject: "Medical and Sanitary Procedures for Debarkation and Port Sanitation in Repatriation".

b. File AG 370.05 (17 Nov 45)GC, (SCAPIN-293), dated 17 November 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates".

2. There have been numerous recent cases of smallpox appearing aboard ships sailing to Formosa loaded with Formosan repatriates.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government upon receipt of this Memorandum will:

a. Process all Formosan repatriates through reception centers in the Kure-Ugina-Otake area.

b. Vaccinate for smallpox all Formosan repatriates immediately upon arrival at the Reception center.

c. Hold all Formosan repatriates in quarantine at the Kure Reception Center for a period of 14 days.

d. Hold Formosan repatriates who have completed the 14-day quarantine prescribed in paragraph 3b above until a capacity shipload is assembled.

e. When a capacity shipload of Formosans is assembled request a ship for their transport from SCAJAP through Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

For *Harold Fair*
B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 720.4 (9 Mar 46)PH

APO 500
9 March 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 806) (9 Mar 46)PH, GHQ, SCAP, 9 March 1946, subject: "Quarantine Screening of Formosan Repatriates".

1. Two instances of ships loaded in Japan, quarantined at Kiirun, Formosa, because of smallpox among the Formosan Repatriates aboard, were reported by Commanding General, China.

2. In order to avoid delay in sailing schedules in the future via Formosa, the Imperial Japanese Government was issued the annexed Memorandum.

Harold Fair
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 806)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.4 (6 Mar 46)PH

6 March 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 775), file AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46)PH/GS/GA/GD, this Headquarters, 27 February 1946, subject: "Public Assistance".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 775), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 27 February 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The purpose of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, is to implement the Japanese Governments' plan for providing food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial assistance and welfare services to unemployed and other needy persons in Japan. It requires the establishment of a single governmental agency to supervise local governmental operation of the relief program. It directs that the needs of all indigent persons be met adequately without discrimination or preferential treatment. Further it recognizes that the administration of relief is a national problem with variations in local needs requiring flexible administration at local levels.

3. The methods by which the Imperial Japanese Government intends to implement the directive are contained in an inclosure to the Japanese Welfare and Relief Plan ("Data Submitted", No. 1) in C. L. O. Memorandum No. 1484 (1.1), dated 31 December 1945, copy attached.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

a. Inspections made of local relief administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, type of investigations made, kind of personnel employed as relief administrators and welfare investigators, controls established over financial expenditures, methods of distribution of relief supplies and accuracy of statistical information compiled. Suggestions for improvements or changes should be included in reports rendered this Headquarters through channels.

b. Inspections of sample relief cases including visits to homes should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.

c. Japanese estimates of needy persons and the costs of assistance should be checked and evaluated by close observation and investigations in the local areas.

BASIC: Memo, GHO, SCAP, File AG 091.4 (6 Mar 46) PH, attd 6 March 1946,
 subject: "Information of General Application Pertaining to Dis-
 cretive Number (SCAFIN 775), etc.
 d. Copies of the expense reports required by the approved plan
 should be obtained from Recurrent authorities and forwarded this Head-
 quarters through channels.
 1 Inc1: C.L.O. Memo No. 1484 (1.1), with "Data Submitted",
 attd 31 December 1945.
 DISTRIBUTION:
 Same as (SCAFIN 775)
 Less Imperial Japanese Government.

TO: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDERS FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Relief and Welfare Plans.

C.L.O. No. 1484 (1.1)

December 31, 1945

Receipt is acknowledged of the Memorandum AG 044 (8 Dec 45) GD., dated 8 December of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the above subject.

Pursuant to the above directive, the Japanese Government herewith submits the following plans of relief and welfare.

1. With a view to maintaining the minimum living standards of the people who need relief, irrespective of its cause, the people's living is to be firmly secured by enacting a new law, effecting an overall adjustment of the current laws and ordinance relating to relief such as Relief Law for the Poor and Disabled (Law No. 39, 1929), Law for the Protection of Mothers and Poor Children (Law No. 19, 1937), Law for the Medical Care of the Poor and Disabled (Law No. 36, 1941), War Casualties and Damages Protection Law (Law No. 71, 1942), Law for the Aids to Deceased Soldiers' Families (No. 1, 1917) etc.

Furthermore preparations are speedily made to set up a new non-governmental body of relief in order to enlarge the governmental activities of relief under the new law, with the understanding that the establishment of such organization will abolish or amalgamate existing various associations of relief such as Association of Relief for War Refugees, Association of Relief for the Nationals Abroad, Association of Relief for Veterans etc.

2. Pending the embodiment and execution of the preceding plan, emergency measures of relief and welfare based on the Cabinet decision on 15 December 1945, as shown in Enclosure No. 1, will be put into effect in the following manners:

(1) Relief is to be given to needy persons because of unemployment, mental or physical incapacity, or other cause of dependency. Their number is now being investigated but the maximum number is estimated approximately at 8,000,000, as shown in Enclosure No. 2. (The actual number will be available by the investigation to be completed at the end of January 1946.)

(2) Relief shall not exceed Yen 200 a month in the case of a standard household (consisting of five members). This amount will be increased or decreased according to the number of a household, (as shown in Enclosure No. 3).

(3) Relief will be given in one or more of the following ways as will fit the actual conditions of each household (Enclosure No. 4):

- a. Supplying the deficiency of food.
- b. Providing clothing and other necessities of life.

- c. Providing housing.
- d. Medical aid.
- e. Guidance and good offices in obtaining employment.
- f. Financial assistance.

Under the preceding Paragraph the relief will be made as far as possible in kind. Regarding foodstuff, other essential commodities and housing, it is impossible to provide for the whole nation in adequacy, as the present overall ability of this country to supply them is unfortunately extremely limited.

However, faithfully observing the principle to treat the whole nation in distress as fairly and equitably as possible, the Government proposes to adopt such special measures on behalf of the needy persons as shown in Enclosure No. 5.

(4) On behalf of the repatriates from abroad (including the veterans repatriated) following special measures will be taken, in addition to the relief based upon the preceding paragraph, in view of the special situation confronting them:

Temporary relief measures at debarkation points and during their travel to their home.

Providing of minimum household effects in order to enable them to settle down.

3. With a view to insuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following steps will be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation in order to improve and enlarge relief institutions:

- (a) To enlarge the central and local administrative machinery concerned with relief work, and to install an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with the duty of giving guidance in connection therewith.
- (b) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture, in order to ensure that relief work shall be properly carried into effect.
- (c) To enlarge and consolidate the system of "Homen Iin" (Social Welfare Commissioner), in order to ensure their full activity and to promote positive activity on the part of the social welfare machinery.

4. With regard to the expenditure necessary for relief the sum of Yen 300,000,000 will be appropriated provisionally in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned apart from the current expenditure and the expenditure arising from the provisions of Paragraph 2, (4) of the present plan. The estimate of general expenditure for relief will be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Data Submitted

1. An Outline of Urgent Relief Measures for Needy Persons.
2. The Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Relief.
3. Limits of Monetary Grants.
4. An Outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans.
5. Method of Securing Foodstuff, Other Essential Commodities, and Housing.

NOTE: 1. The estimated number of persons requiring monthly and direct relief by Prefecture because of unemployment, physical incapacity or other cause of dependency is now being concretely investigated and will be reported when the investigation is completed.

2. The estimated monthly cost of relief by Prefecture will also be reported after the completion of investigation.

ENCLOSURE L. Outline of the urgency measures for the relief of needy persons.
(Decided on by the Cabinet Council, Dec. 15, 1945)

In view of the postwar conditions in the country, for those who are especially in needy circumstances, urgency relief measures will be taken as follows to meet the immediate needs of situation:

1. The present relief shall be extended to the needy persons in general and those who are included in the following categories and are in needy conditions.

1. Unemployed.
2. War sufferers.
3. Repatriates.
4. Families whose heads are abroad.
5. Wounded and disabled ex-servicemen and their families and bereaved families.

2. The relief will be administered in the following ways according to the actual living conditions of those in need of relief.

1. Expansion of facilities for lodging, food supply, and medical aids.
2. Supplying of clothing, bedding, and daily necessaries.
3. Supplying of foodstuffs.
4. Vocational guidance.
5. Supply or loan of materials for the production of consumers goods for home consumption.

3. The relief shall be administered by the mayors of cities, the chiefs of towns, villages, or wards on the programme made by each prefectoral government, with the cooperation of the chief of town council, the community council, social Welfare commissioners and social welfare organizations.

4. Relief expenditure.

The fund already in existence will be appropriated in accordance

with the provisions of the present decision, and additional expenditure will be paid from other sources specially to be instituted.

Remarks.

- (1) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, emphasis will be laid, for the present, on the six big cities and localities where large numbers of repatriates are residing.
- (2) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, social welfare commissioners throughout the country will be especially instructed to give their full and positive co-operation, in order to see their object effectively carried out.

ENCLOSURE II Number of persons expected to require relief Basic.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Relief Ratio</u>	<u>Persons Required Relief</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Incapacities for living	760,000		760,000	(1)
Unemployed	8,666,116	0.50	4,340,000	(2)
Repatriates	900,000	0.95	860,000	
Others	2,040,000		2,040,000	
Total	12,366,116		8,000,000	

- (1) 15 per cent, increase over 658,863 persons, the figure at the end of the fiscal year 1941.
- (2) Addition of one family number on an average as against 4,333,058 persons, expected to be unemployed on the investigation made in September 1945.

ENCLOSURE III Limits of allowances

(1) Relief allowances for household numbers

<u>Class</u>	<u>Household Numbers</u>					
	<u>1 person</u> (yen)	<u>2 persons</u>	<u>3 persons</u>	<u>4 persons</u> (Additional for each one Increase)	<u>5 persons</u>	
Blackmarket prices	2.90	5.38	7.62	9.44	11.15	.80
Authorized prices	2.18	4.02	5.73	7.08	8.35	.60
Average of black- market and Author- ized prices	2.52	4.70	6.66	8.24	9.75	.70
Estimates Allowances	1.73	3.22	4.56	5.64	6.67	.50

Remarks: Progressive rate of increase is based on the ration provided in the laws relating to relief now in operation.

- (2) Minimum of living expenses of a standard family.

(Estimate made by the Institute for Research in the Livlihood Problems of the Japanese, representing the state as it was in November 1945.)

Consumption unit for married couple and three children: 3.8.

	<u>Blackmarket prices (yen)</u>	<u>Prices</u>	<u>Standard expenses for allowances</u>
1. Food and drinks	152.40	102.90	127.65
2. Residence	50.00	30.00	40.00
3. Water supply and lighting and heating	25.69	11.72	18.70
4. Clothing and personal output.	21.53	21.53	21.53
5. Insurance and sanitation	15.30	15.30	15.30
6. Education of children	8.24	8.24	8.24
7. Public dues	27.58	27.58	27.58
8. Transit and communication	8.10	8.10	8.10
9. Social intercourse	5.15	5.15	5.15
10. Recreation	2.00	2.00	2.00
11. Insurance	8.00	8.00	8.00
12. Others	10.00	10.00	10.00

Notes: 1. Black market prices are based on those of the latest free markets.
2. Authorized prices are those presumed on the basis of the authorized prices.
3. Standard expense for allowances are the average of the blackmarket and authorized prices.

ENCLOSURE IV An Outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans.

1. Relief is to be given, as a rule, at the home of a family requiring relief, but, in the case of a person who requires accommodation and protection, he will be given access to a housing establishment run by a social welfare enterprise or to other institution intended for such accommodation.

2. To persons requiring additional supplies of food, substitute food and such subsidiary food as fresh fish and vegetables, will be provided free of charge or at reduced prices, with a view to ensuring to them the calories necessary for maintaining the minimum standard of living.

This supplementary distribution of food is to be made at places of work by way of encouraging work, as well as at homes.

3. With regard to persons who require the provision of cooked food, those who dine at eating-houses by dint of "dining-out tickets" will be enabled to dine free of charge or at reduced prices. Steps will also be taken to encourage communal feeding at the places where persons requiring relief live in a body and at the employment houses or similar institutions maintained for the sake of such persons.

4. Persons requiring relief in the form of clothing, bedding, cooking

utensils and other articles necessary for living will be provided with them free of charge or at reduced prices. Such articles are to be obtained by purchasing on the general market or in the locality concerned. In the dispensation of the relief, priority will be given to the more needy of repatriates and war victims.

5. Persons requiring housing accommodation will be accommodated in public housing establishments or similar institutions. In the case of persons who require monetary aid in regard to house-rent, such will be given within the limits of a reasonable house-rent.

6. Persons requiring medical treatment (including maternity care) will be given the benefit of hospitals, medical practitioners, pharmacists, midwives, etc., and traveling clinics will be made available to them, so that they may obtain medical treatment free of charge or at reduced cost. Arrangements will also be speedily made for the distribution of home-use medicines.

7. In order to enable persons requiring relief to engage in work, the following steps will be taken:

(1) In the case of persons suitable for engagement in agriculture, coal digging, public works, etc., the necessary funds and articles will be given, so that they may be enabled, either single or in a body, to engage in work.

(2) To persons requiring aid in the procurement of vocational tools and instruments, minor capital funds, etc., such will be given or lent.

(3) In addition to the above, efforts will be made to utilize and increase establishments for giving vocational guidance, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. Sidewalk at home will also be encouraged.

8. In the case of persons with mental or physical incapacity, there will be established vocational guidance institutions, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. of a special character, and special protection will be afforded them in regard to their engagement in work.

9. Monetary grants will be made to supply the deficit when the measures mentioned under the preceding paragraphs are not sufficient to meet the required cost of living.

10. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following measures are to be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation:

(1) Enlargement of the central administrative machinery.

(a) To attach to the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with giving guidance in connection with relief, in order further to increase the effectiveness of the planning and guiding of relief work.

(b) To renovate and consolidate the structure and personnel of the existing central organizations interested in social welfare enterprises, with a view to making their activities more positive.

(c) To carry out investigations and researches relating to relief work, and to improve and enlarge establishments for the training and re-education of persons concerned with relief work.

(2) Enlargement of the local administrative machinery.

(a) To assign full-time guidance officials to each Prefecture to direct and supervise relief work, and also to increase other necessary officials to improve and enlarge the structure and personnel of the administrative machinery.

(b) To assign full-time guidance officials to Local Offices and Municipalities to deal with liaison and guidance concerning relief affairs on the first line.

(c) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture to ensure a proper execution of relief enterprises.

(3) Improvement and enlargement of the first-line machinery.

(a) To obtain more capable persons as Social Welfare Commissioners, to increase their number, and, what is of particular importance, to increase the proportion of women members of the Social Welfare Commissioners.

(b) To enlarge social welfare establishments, to give them utmost assistance and encouragement, and to promote their positive activities.

(c) To hold lectures, to make inspection trips and to take other necessary steps for the benefit of the persons concerned, in order to activate relief enterprises in local communities.

ENCLOSURE V Method of Securing Supplies, Materials and Housing.

1. Food.

Staple food and substitute food will be distributed through the general ration system to needy persons who will be given the same opportunity of purchasing food as that of the general consumers.

No measures will be taken in order to secure articles especially for needy persons.

2. Clothing.

General ration will be equally given to needy persons, and moreover for war refugees and repatriates, from abroad a suit of clothes, an underwear and an undershirt will be secured for each person preferentially from the clothes secured for relief among the special articles and from newly produced clothes.

The other kind of clothes will be given from the special articles for relief.

Regarding bedding, 200,000 pieces of blankets or quilts will be secured.

3. Housing.

67,000 houses will be built and secured for needy persons who have families, and for single persons existing buildings and others will be accommodated to house 169,000 persons.

4. Medical treatment.

Sick persons who can be treated by home-use medicines will have them through the distribution of general ration and the necessary amount will be preferentially secured for them from the present stock of medicines.

Firstly public hospitals and sanatoria run by municipalities, trade unions etc., secondly the rest of medical institution will be available for those who need the medical treatment by specialists, and beds and other accommodation will be secured for them.

Inclosure Nos. 4 and 5 missing

